

Abu Odeh tells French team

World must prevent M.E. deterioration

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh today stated that the recent Israeli elections have created a situation that might undermine all internationally accepted resolutions based on U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, unless concerted world efforts can prevent that.

The minister was meeting in a student delegation from the French National Institute of Administration here.

The minister of information stressed the importance of the role of Western Europe in the Middle East. He said Western Europe could not stop at mere support for certain resolutions. It could act in a collective and positive manner that can contribute to the success of all international efforts, and those of the third parties, the United States and the Soviet Union, to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Earlier, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim talked to the French visitors about the Middle East problem and His Majesty King Hussein's efforts at all levels to ensure an Israeli withdrawal and guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's rights.

Mr. Ibrahim made it clear that Jordan considers it necessary to reconvene the Geneva Middle East peace conference with the presence of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

KING HUSSEIN WATCHES MILITARY MANOEUVRES

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday watched a military exercise with live ammunition conducted by a formation of the Third Royal Armoured Division.

The King, accompanied by Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, spent Monday night and Tuesday morning supervising the manoeuvres. The Royal Jordanian Air Force also participated.

At the end of the exercise, His Majesty, expressing his appreciation for the high standard of the division, said that this particular exercise was exceptional in that it involved surprises to all participants. He hoped that the method would be adopted in future military manoeuvres.

King Hussein went on: "We are facing challenges and threats. Our duties force us to keep our weapons up to standard and use them as best as possible when the opportunity arises."

Food subsidies form basic plank of anti-inflation drive

(Continued from page 1)

On domestic issues, Mr. Badran sketched a picture of a government concerned with the problems of inflation which is running at an annual rate of about 15 per cent -- government services and the infrastructure of the economy.

The prime minister said his government has set its priorities in the fight against inflation by keeping down the prices of basic commodities such as sugar, meat and bread through government subsidies.

This approach had cushioned the consumer from wide fluctuations in the world market price of foodstuffs. The Ministry of Supply was also importing certain foodstuffs such as meat to combat shortages.

Acknowledging that the government could not tackle all areas in which inflation had sent prices soaring, Mr. Badran said that negotiations were nevertheless underway with importers to secure voluntary price restraint agreements, such as with dealers of spare parts for cars.

Mr. Badran also said the government was doing its part to encourage the growth of the manufacturing sector through the expansion and improvement of the economic infrastructure of the economy.

Public utilities were also being improved and expanded to deal with water shortages and communications problems.

Price Subsidies

On maintaining the price of bread, Mr. Badran said the government suffers annual losses of approximately JD 4 million through subsidies. It will construct two grain silos -- one in Aqaba and the other in Amman -- each with a 50,000-ton capacity.

This project will save the government JD 2.5 million per annum and will enable it to continue subsidising bread for a long time to come.

On meat, Mr. Badran said the government, in its efforts to bring down its price, had and is still importing 200 tons a day of Bulgarian meat at JD 1 per kilo. Centres have been opened for its sale at JD 1.300. Without this measure, meat would be on sale at more than JD 2, a price it reached prior to the government's move.

Cold stores will be built in Aqaba and Amman to enable the storage of a large reserve of meat all year round.

Mr. Badran also mentioned the reduction in prices of chickens, which followed Amman Municipality's move to take over the chicken slaughter house.

Mr. Badran stated that the government has been subsidising sugar for the past two-and-a-half years at a cost of JD 9 million. At times, he stressed, the world market price was double that of the price sugar was sold on the local market. Now the world sugar price has gone below the market price. The difference gained by the government will go towards subsidising other foodstuffs, such as meat, he stated.

On the creation of the civil service shop in Amman, Mr.

Badran said that the government intends to expand its services. A branch will be opened in the next three weeks in Zarqa and others will be opened throughout the Kingdom.

Mr. Badran also recalled the various steps taken to improve the standard of living of government employees and added that salary increases had cost the government an additional JD 12 million annually.

The government also supports fuel prices with a JD 20 million subsidy per year. It is anxious to keep these prices steady, as any increase in them will automatically trigger increases in other fields.

On the services provided by the Public Transport Corporation, Mr. Badran said that it made a recent loss of JD 700,000. The government is sometimes forced to increase prices and it intends to do so by increasing bus fares by five fils on all lines.

On last year's cement shortage, Mr. Badran said that the cement company is currently drawing up plans to enable an expansion in cement production.

Amman Water Supply to Increase

On the shortage of drinking water, Mr. Badran said that the government has completed the installation of new water networks, in particular in east Amman. Water output in the capital will nearly double in the coming two weeks. Previous water output per hour was 1,500 cubic metres, and now 700 cubic metres will be added.

This will constitute a temporary solution to the water shortage. A permanent solution will come when King Talal Dam starts to supply 10,000 cubic metres to the capital. This will solve the water shortage in Amman until 1995.

As for Irbid, water output had been increased by 50 to 60 per cent. The permanent solution for Irbid, Mr. Badran said, would come when Maqarin Dam starts to supply 48 million cubic metres of drinking water per year in the 1980s.

Communications Improvements

On communications, Mr. Badran said that a comprehensive plan has been drawn up to introduce direct telephone dialling internally and with the outside world. Mobile telephone exchanges will be installed in various parts of Amman and the number of telephones will be increased from 300 to 800. A modern central post office will be built here, he added.

On health, he said that a number of hospitals had been improved, such as Taffileh and Princess Basma hospitals. Work is underway to improve services at Al Basheer (Ashrafieh) Hospital here and to construct new buildings for it. A tender for the construction of a JD 1 million hospital for gynaecology, a nursing school and specialised clinics will be floated soon.

One of the largest projects will be Yarmouk University hospital. It will cost JD 15 million and will have a 600-bed capacity. A modern medical centre will also be established at a cost of JD 6 million. It will be one of the biggest medical centres in the Middle East.

Transit Centre

Talking about the road network, Mr. Badran said that tenders worth JD 21 million had been submitted, enabling Jordan to become a transit centre for Arab countries.

The government is also giving due attention to the potash.

fertiliser and potash projects. Plans are underway to boost phosphate production to 1.5 million tons a year.

The government will also implement housing projects for workers and employees.

TECHNICAL ACCORD

SIGNED WITH WEST GERMANY

BONN, June 14 (R). — West Germany and Jordan signed a new agreement on technical cooperation here today, the Bonn Foreign Ministry announced.

The official statement said the agreement provides the framework for cooperation between the two countries in education, research, technology, industry and agriculture.

Dr. Hanna Odeh, President of the National Planning Council, who signed the agreement, is leaving West Germany tomorrow after conducting talks with the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau in Frankfurt.

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U.S. BANKS MAKE JD 10m LOAN

AMMAN (J.T.). — A syndicate of eight international banks has agreed to loan Jordan JD 10 million for educational, social welfare and infrastructural projects.

The loan will be used by the Ministry of Public Works to import and erect prefabricated structures to enlarge teacher training colleges and secondary schools in a number of locations, including colleges in Shobak, Rajib and Ajloun.

Other uses will be for a hospital extension and construction of staff residences at Aqaba and a series of customs posts on the lengthy border with Saudi Arabia.

The syndicated loan was organised by Citicorp International Bank Limited and co-managers were First Chicago Limited, Trade Development Bank and Republic National Bank of New York.

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British government launches sale of 17% of B.P. shares

LONDON, June 14 (R). — The British government today launched the sale of some 66 million shares it holds in British Petroleum, one of the biggest share offers made in London.

The sale, strongly opposed by Energy Secretary Tony Benn and other left wingers in the Labour Party, represents 17 per cent of the government's stake in B.P.

The Bank of England announced that underwriting is in progress on behalf of the government for the sale of 66,785,591 ordinary £1 stock units at a price of £24.45 per unit.

After completion of the offer, the government will hold

119,306, 716 units of B.P. and the Bank of England 77,817,507 units.

The government intends to acquire the Bank of England's holding in due course, giving it a controlling 51 per cent stockholding.

The bank said the government intends to maintain its relationship with B.P. in a way which does not breach the traditional practice of non-intervention in the administration of the company as a commercial concern.

The plan to sell the shares was announced last December among measures to be taken by Britain to secure a \$3.9 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

British Petroleum is extensively involved in oil developments in Alaska, particularly the trans-Alaska pipeline.

The bank announcement said part of today's offer, estimated at no more than 25 per cent, may be withdrawn and sold in North America, prior to allocations being made in Britain. The price to the public in North America would not be below the price in Britain but would be adjusted for differing terms of issue and converted into U.S. dollars.

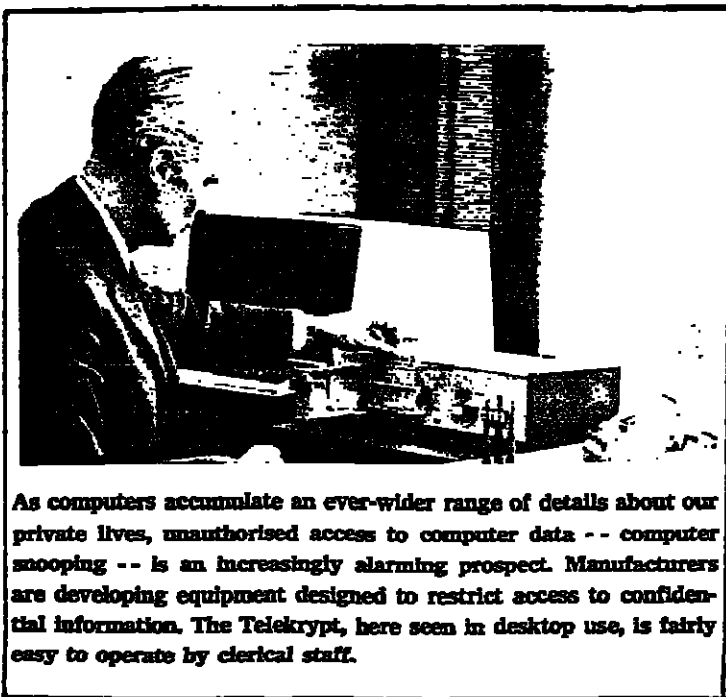
Nuclear reprocessing goes to court

WHITEHAVEN, England, June 14 (R). — A unique public inquiry began here today which could decide for Britain questions of nuclear policy.

Officially it is a planning hearing to decide on a request by the state-owned company British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. (BNFL) to build a £600 million plant at Windscale to reprocess the oxide fuels which power most of the world's nuclear reactors.

Britain hopes to become a world leader in such reprocessing, and at immediate stake in the case are about £600 million in advance payments from foreign customers, including a £400 million contract with Japan.

If the planning permission is denied, the business will probably go to France, though the United States is trying to



As computers accumulate an ever-wider range of details about our private lives, unauthorised access to computer data -- computer snooping -- is an increasingly alarming prospect. Manufacturers are developing equipment designed to restrict access to confidential information. The Teletype, here seen in desktop use, is fairly easy to operate by clerical staff.

persuade nations not to reprocess at all.

Justice Parker said the three questions facing the inquiry were whether oxide fuels from British reactors should be re-

processed in Britain at all, whether they should be processed at the BNFL Windscale plant and whether this plant should be built big enough to handle foreign fuel.

Israel, Portugal sign agriculture agreement

TEL AVIV, June 14 (R). — Israel's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Aharon Uzan, returned home yesterday after discussing cooperation in the fields of agriculture with the Portuguese and Romanian governments.

Speaking to newsmen upon his arrival he praised the Portuguese government for with-

standing pressure from communists within the country and for signing a cooperation agreement with Israel.

He said the two countries would work together in the training of farmers and agricultural instructors, research and exchange visits by farmers and agronomists.

"Portugal's agriculture is backward, and we shall be pleased to help in advance," he said.

Agriculture in Romania, on the other hand, was developing well, with ambitious expansion programmes being worked out. Israel and Romania are to co-operate in research and the exchange of knowledge on farming and irrigation questions, he said.

Mr. Uzan said the Romanians had shown great interest in the Israeli system of Kibbutzim (communal farms). They planned to establish similar communal farms in Romania and would send experts to study the Israeli system, he said.

China protests Japanese-South Korean offshore oil agreement

HONG KONG, June 14 (R). — China strongly protested today to the Japanese government over what it called Japan's flagrant infringement of China's sovereignty in connection with offshore oil development, the New China News Agency reported.

The protest, lodged by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, follows the approval by the Japanese Diet (Parliament) of a controversial agreement on the joint development of oil and gas reserves in the East China Sea continental shelf by Japan and South Korea.

China said the agreement had been forced through parliament in spite of firm Chinese opposition and added: "The Chinese government seriously protests this action on the part of the Japanese government which flagrantly infringes on China's sovereignty. According to the principle that the continental shelf is the natural extension of the continental territory, the People's Republic of China has inviolable sovereignty over the East China Sea continental shelf."

Under the agreement approved on June 9, slightly more than one-quarter of the total deposits in the shelf's northern field would be divided equally between Japan and South Korea.

China has said demarcation should be agreed by all parties concerned.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* ABU DHABI, June 14 (R). — United Arab Emirates (UAE) importers will no longer be required to make a cash deposit of 25 per cent of letters of credit of any transaction, it was announced here today. The move was ordered yesterday by UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan as part of new directives to the UAE Currency Board. Officials here said the move was taken to stimulate and encourage economic and trade activities particularly in the private sector. Sheikh Zayed also ordered the Currency Board to drop another regulation requiring the payment of a 10 per cent cash deposit of the total value of bank guarantees, the officials said.

* BAGHDAD, June 14 (R). — A delegation of experts and economists of the state-owned Iraq National Oil Company (INOC) left here yesterday for Vietnam, the Iraq agency reported. It quoted Dr. Fadel Jaafar, head of the delegation, as saying the aim of the visit was to enable Vietnamese oil institutions to benefit from Iraq's oil experience as part of the ruling Ba'ath Party's policy of helping friendly and developing nations.

* VIENNA, June 14 (R). — Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khatami arrived in Sofia yesterday for four days of talks with Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Minister Petar Mladenov, the Bulgarian News Agency (BTA) reported. The agency said there were good relations between the two countries and an increase in economic and cultural cooperation was planned for the future. Dr. Khatami's visit is part of a tour of Eastern Europe which includes visits to Romania and Poland.

* DETROIT, June 14 (R). — The Chrysler Corporation, one of the big three U.S. car makers, has revealed that some of its foreign subsidiaries had made "unusual payments" to government officials and trade union representatives from 1971 to 1976. Chrysler did not specify the countries in which the payments were made, but it said the payments averaged \$425,000 a year. In report, Chrysler said it had discovered the payments through its own investigations and had taken steps to strengthen control of money distribution.

* WASHINGTON, June 14 (AFP). — Two loans totaling \$62 million for two agricultural development projects in Nigeria were approved yesterday by the World Bank. The projects will directly benefit over a million people. The Lafia agricultural development project in the Plateau State of Central Nigeria will receive \$27 million and the Ayangba agricultural development project in Benue State will receive \$35 million.

Saudi Arabian aid benefits 23 Third World countries

AMMAN, June 14 (R). — Loans extended by the Saudi Arabian Development Fund to Asian, African and Middle Eastern countries have totalled 4,640 million riyals (about £775 million) in little more than a year, Riyadh Radio said yesterday.

Quoting the fund's annual report the radio said the loans between March 1, 1975, and June 1, 1976, were used in financing development projects in agriculture, health and education in 23 Third World countries, with a total population of 490 million people.

The report said Saudi Arabia was aware of the many problems which the developing countries faced -- a fact on which Saudi Arabia based its policy of loans and aid.

The radio said Saudi Arabia

extended aid during the period 1973-1975 -- (other than that extended by the development fund) totalling 37 billion Saudi riyals (about \$6 billion). About 21 billion riyals (\$3.5 billion) were given as loans and grants to developing nations.

A total of 13 billion riyals (about \$2 billion) were extended to financial institutions concerned with development activities, the radio added.

According to the radio, Saudi Arabia has contributed more than 2.5 billion riyals (about \$400 million) to regional and international development funds, while the amount of grants and aid extended for humanitarian purposes during the same period totalled about 850 million riyals (\$140 million).

The radio said the Saudi Arabian aid programme repre-

sented more than three per cent of the country's gross national product.

The annual report said Saudi Arabia's development fund extended some 1,728 million riyals (\$288 million) in loans and aid to 14 African countries: Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Mali, Uganda, the Cameroun, Cape Verde Islands, Comoro Islands, the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal.

A total of 2,116 million riyals (about \$350 million) was given to eight Middle East and Asian countries: Syria, Bahrain, North Yemen, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan and South Korea.

A total of 113 million riyals (about \$19 million) were extended to other countries, including Ecuador and Malta, the radio added.

Kuwait, Romania consider building petrochemical complex in Constanza

NICOSIA, June 14 (AFP). — Kuwait and Romania were yesterday considering building a petrochemical complex costing \$1,250 million at the Romanian port of Constanza, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported.

The complex would provide an outlet for 160,000 barrels a day of Kuwaiti oil, Muhammad Al Adasani, Under-Secretary of Kuwait's Oil Ministry, said in an interview with the MEES, published here.

Romania to establish a joint-venture refining and petrochemical complex at the Romanian Black Sea port of Constanza was likely to be the model for any future projects of this kind between Kuwait and foreign partners, Mr. Al Adasani said.

He emphasised that the Romanian deal would serve to increase the extent of secure Kuwaiti-owned outlets for Kuwait crude, thereby affording protection against any sudden fall in demand for the country's crude, be it real or artificially induced.

Mr. Al Adasani noted that Kuwait needed a basic minimum crude oil output of something like 800,000 barrels a day to assure the country's requirements of associated gas for its industries and public utilities. Otherwise, considerable problems would be encountered in finding alternative sources of power.

The current capacity of the two existing refineries in Kuwait, operated by KOC and KNPC was in the region of

500,000 barrels per day so the addition of a further guaranteed outlet of 160,000 barrels per day under the Romanian deal would bring Kuwait close to the minimum crude output needed to supply the gas requirement.

As regards the general shape of the venture, Mr. Al Adasani disclosed the following details of the proposal:

Crude oil supplies for the Constanza plant would be purchased on a straight-sale basis at Kuwait's official prices, payable in dollars. Also the crude would be carried in Kuwaiti tankers.

The refining-petrochemical complex at Constanza would utilise 8 million tons (160,000 barrels per day) of Kuwait crude to manufacture 17 different grades of product, with the emphasis on premium petrol.

Petrochemical output will include ethylene (400,000 tons/year) styrene (233,000 tons/year) and DMT (75,000 tons/year) propylene and aromatics. 8 per cent of the output will be marketed in Romania and the remaining 20 per cent, mostly high-grade products exported to markets mainly in Europe and the United States (where Romania enjoys trade preferences). Products on the Romanian market would be sold at international prices in representative West European markets, less cost of freight and insurance between Constanza and those markets.

Equity in the venture would be 51 per cent for Romania and 49 per cent for Kuwait. The total investment is estimated at \$1,250 million. Equity capital would account for 40 per cent for the investment, with Kuwait arranging for the

remaining 60 per cent in the form of loans at international rates, repayable over 10 years in equal annual instalments, starting from the first year of operation.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	92.6	93.9
Lebanese pound	107.0	108.1
Syrian pound	81	81.4
Iraqi dinar	938	947
Kuwaiti dinar	1140	1146
Egyptian pound	460	470
Libyan dinar	725	745
UAE dirham	83.8	84.2
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.4	140.8
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	132.8	133.2
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.71954/96	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.3570/80	West German marks
	2.4730/45	Dutch guilders
	2.4805/15	Swiss francs
	36.02/05	Belgian francs
	4.9455/55	French francs
	885.20/30	Italian lire
	271.65/80	Japanese yen
	4.4150/80	Swedish crowns
	5.2670/2700	Norwegian crowns
	6.0410/40	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices advanced broadly Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average gained more than 10 points in active trading.

Analysts said the primary catalyst for the advance was the decision late Monday by Morgan Guaranty Trust to cut its prime lending rate from 6-3/4 to 6-1/2 per cent. No other major bank moved to match the reduction. But analysts said it put a kind of official stamp on recent evidence that this spring's rising trend in interest rates had eased off.

Advances outnumbered declines at the close by a broad 1,073 to 408 margin.

Computers, airlines and automobile shares were steady. Allied Chemical gained 1-1/8 at 49-1/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at \$22.58, a gain of 10.18 points; Transp at 238.36, a gain of 17.75; utilities at 113.01, a gain of 1.21. 25,390,000 shares changed hands, of which 5,170,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed firm Tuesday and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 6.2 at 454.3. Buyers returned after details of British Petroleum's share sale was announced by the Bank of England, dealers said. Trading was thin and tended to exaggerate some price movements.

B.P. finished 20p down at 870 having touched extremes of 864 and 874. Other oils were higher. The rest of the domestic equities firmed.

Government bonds averaged 1.8 point gains partly helped by the unexpected 1/4 point prime rate reduction by Morgan Guaranty in the U.S. Golds weakened afresh. U.S. and Canadian firmed.

Hawker was 22p higher and rose a further 6p in after hours. Unilever, Thorn, Shell, Vickers, Bata and ICI gained between 5p and 10p. Second line issues were generally higher.

Turner and Newall added 5p in response to news of expansion plans in the U.S.

Price of gold closed in London Tuesday at \$137.10/oz.

Saudi Arabian company bids take-over of British firm

LONDON, June 14 (AFP). — Directors of Britain's Concrete Limited firm yesterday sent out circulars to shareholders recommending that they should reject a week-end take-over bid by the Saudi Arabian company National Chemical Industries (NCI).

The directors said that the offer for the share capital was insufficient.

Concrete Ltd. specialises in the manufacture and installation of concrete prefabricated building material. It has received large orders from Saudi Arabia in the last few years.

The NCI is offering 110 pence for each Concrete Ltd. share, payable in cash. Its shares were quoted on the London Stock Exchange last week at 60 pence, but they rose to 80 pence on news of the take-over bid. Yesterday they soared to 102 pence.

Bryant Holdings, the main shareholder of Concrete Ltd. with 25 per cent of the capital, would follow the director's advice, trade sources believed.

South Korean firm wins Saudi Arabian contract

AMMAN, June 14 (R). — A South Korean firm, Hyundai Construction Company, has won a \$72 million Saudi riyal (about \$95 million) contract for the electrification of area on Saudi Arabia's Red Sea coast, according to Riyadh Radio.

Quoting the Minister of Industry and Electric Power, Dr. Ghazi Abdul Rahman Al Quas-

saiby, the radio said the project, which includes the building of a central power station in Abha, about 500 kilometres (310 miles) south of Jeddah, would be completed in 30 months.

The contract was signed by Dr. Al Quassaiby and the company's president who is now visiting Riyadh, the radio ad-

Developed and developing nations vie for fair distribution of seas' wealth

President Carter's declaration that his new foreign policy would be based on close co-operation with Third World countries has created enormous interest. "A peaceful world cannot long exist one-third rich and two-thirds hungry," he said. "We can no longer have a policy solely for the industrial nations as the foundation of global stability." One of the areas where the clash between the "haves" and the "have-nots" is evident is in the issue of the resources of the seas.

The U.N.'s sixth session of the Law of the Sea conference now being held in New York will consider the problems of deep seabed mining.

By Betty Pilkington

N.Y. NEW YORK (Gemin) — The United Nations is now deeply involved in the sixth session of the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea, but although the language has changed, the headlines are the same old familiar ones of 1970.

The most painful of these is still the matter of where the real power lies in deep seabed mining.

A year ago, the developing countries, naturally eager for an equitable share of these untapped resources, sounded hopeful of holding an operable majority on the council, (the more powerful organ of the authority; the lesser but larger body is the Assembly).

Today, they are not so sure. Pressures in certain key areas have intensified. Trade-offs have multiplied.

The obvious gap in technological know-how and risk capital between the industrialised states and the developing countries is more than a simple rich-poor factor.

True, the extraordinary cost and sophistication of these mining techniques virtually assure the perpetuation of inequalities. But the lines are even narrower. Countries (or companies) with both the technology and the money are an al-

most microscopic minority; in fact the United States really stands alone.

Delegates are loath to risk a prediction on how soon that single front-runner might begin mining in earnest and for a profit. But one knowledgeable guess is "within about five years".

Maybe that opinion, circulated rather freely, has helped to relieve some of the tension and pressure for which former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was responsible a year ago when he warned that agreement would have to come reasonably soon, that he could not hold industry back much longer etc.

But the strategy didn't work. The developing countries argued that at stake were issues too complex and too important to be subjected to unnecessary pressures. Moreover, many of them knew that the take-off point, even for the United States, was not exactly imminent.

Some delegates therefore argued, privately, that Kissinger had actually been looking a step beyond and was preparing to press for an ancillary measure giving states a right to proceed during the interval -- sometimes a long one -- between conclusion of a convention and its entry into force.

Clearly, the United States would have been the prime beneficiary. But the issue itself seems dormant, for now. But

unhappily the American cry that industry won't wait, is again surfacing.

Along with other industrialised powers, Washington is now placing high priority on what is known as the "parallel" system, allowing exploitation of the deep seabeds by private companies under agreements approved by an international seabed authority.

A company ready to mine would designate two sites to the authority, which would then assign one to the applicants and put the other into a "bank". The authority could then either exploit the reserved site itself or assign it elsewhere.

Many of the developing countries have had a hard time accepting this formula. They fear that while it might start out nobly, respecting the distinction between active and reserve areas, it easily could -- by shortage of funds, scarcity of equipment, etc. -- become a unitary process, by default, as it were.

Bound into this argument is, among the developing countries a fundamental concern. That is that by fiercely defending their right to share in this "common heritage of mankind" they should not only gain economically -- which is essential -- but at the same time enhance their political image in the international community.

Mining, of course, is one of

the few big Law of the Sea issues in which the north-south (rich-poor) yardstick is completely relevant.

Most of the others -- right of innocent passage, the special interests of landlocked states, pollution, the limiting of the use of the 200 mile economic zone -- are problems that have varying impacts on both rich and poor states.

It is in fact that economic-zone issue that has been giving Elliot Richardson, the new U.S. chief delegate to the conference, real concern of late. He told the press, just before the opening of the conference, that failure to make "reasonable progress" on this and a few other sticky issues this time round, could place "maritime freedoms" in jeopardy for years to come.

There had been, he said, "a massive expansion" of claims by certain states as to their rights within the 200-mile economic zone. The present (tentative) negotiating text would give states sovereign rights over resources within that zone as well as over scientific research and environmental preservation. Yet already some states had blurred the distinction between this zone and the territorial sea.

A second sticky element involved is the rights of landlocked countries within that zone.

Yet, for all the snags, the conference opened on a modest up-beat. Some put this down to the fact that Mr. Richardson speaks for a new -- and maybe more considerate -- administration. Others argue that the heavy presence, once again, of highly persuasive industrial lobbyists is hastening the pace of the negotiations.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1977

Your daily HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good time to go directly to those who are in a position to help you reach financial goals. Let them know what you have in mind and then try through with their suggestions. You are able to gain advancement by applying yourself mentally, too.

RIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Let your contacts know what you can do to help you more in your endeavors and get results. Do the research work necessary for the information you need, but pay particular attention to details.

AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Getting a new plan in operation that will improve your monetary and practical future is wise now. Consult with an expert if you have doubts. Take no chances with one who talks too much.

EMINI (May 21 to June 21) Know what it is you want from others and you can get it with less trouble than usual. Good time to either extend or accept social invitations.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) People in the inner world who were cool to your ideas and desires are now willing to listen. Take advantage of it. Take time with loved ones.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Let friends and loved ones know how you feel. Don't take them for granted. Avoid an unscrupulous associate who could cause you trouble.

VRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Pleasing a bigwig could get the support you need at this time. Avoid unnecessary expenditures of money.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Put those ideas to work that give you a chance to improve conditions around you. Use new contacts who have the information you need.

CORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get the support of one who means a great deal to you and increase mutual happiness. Keep promises you have made to others. Unexpected welcome invitation is likely to come.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Do what you can to improve relations with co-workers. Be more willing to do it they want. A public affair arises that is favorable.

APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Put that organizational ability you possess to work and get ahead faster in your routine work. Have talks with co-workers and gain their cooperation. Spend some time with loved ones.

QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Use spare time for recreational endeavors. Cultivate friendships that could lead to more success. Take the lead with others.

ISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Find a better way of dealing affairs at home so that all is more comfortable. Entertain at home with good results.

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

店飯光觀灣臺

3rd Circle Jabal Amman

Copy Chinese food and special family

ner: only JD 1.250 including one

up one dish plain rice or bread.

come and enjoy our typical

delicious Chinese food.

Many many thanks for your

kindly patronage.

RAFFITI

1977-78 Night work

HOW MANY

SELGERS

CAN

GEIGER

COUNTER

COUNT?

GRAFFITI

1977-78 Night work

FRESH

FLOWERS

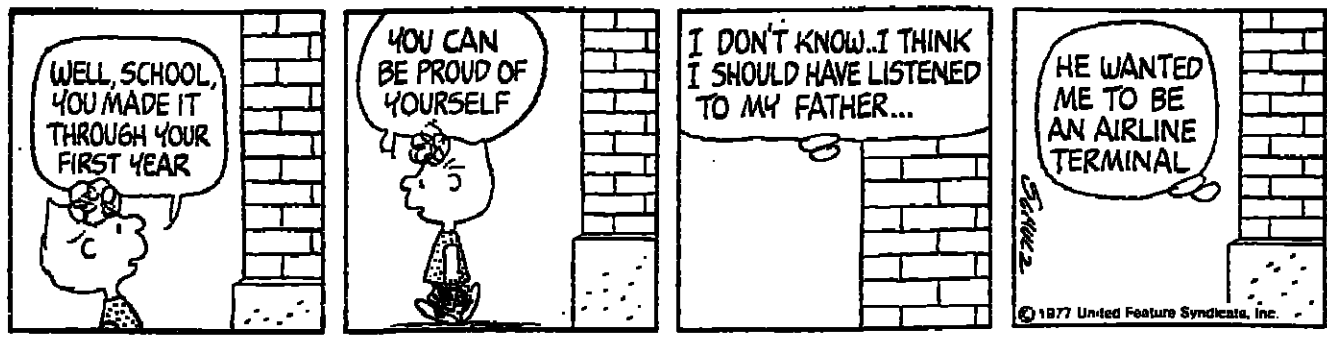
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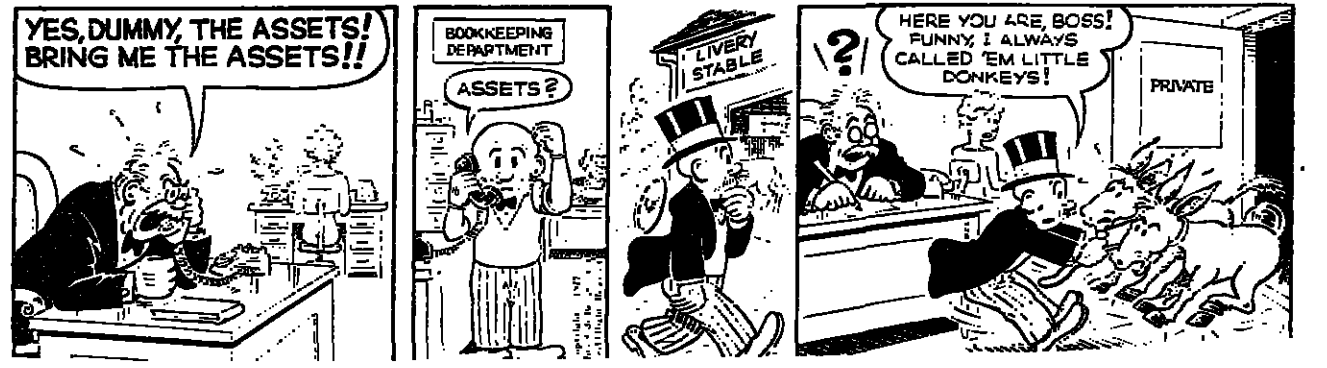
PEANUTS



ANDY GAPP



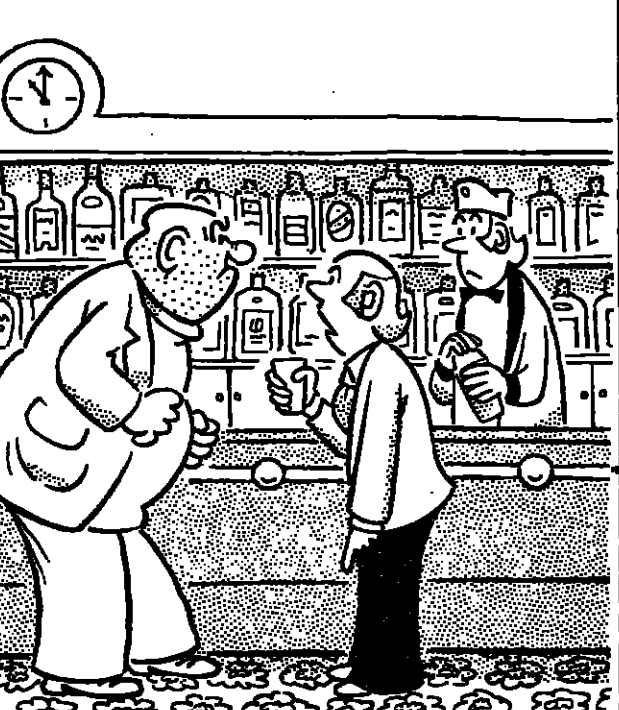
MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES



LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



PROVERB

Variety is the spice of life.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ KJ5
♥ KJ
♦ A J862
♣ A96

WEST
♠ 93
♥ 1084
♦ K94
♣ KJ1072

EAST
♠ 864
♥ 9532
♦ Q10753
♣ Q

SOUTH
♠ AQ1072
♥ AQ76
♦ Void
♣ 8543

The bidding:
North East South West
1NT Pass 3♣ Pass
4♣ Pass 4♥ Pass
5♣ Pass 6♣ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

loser in his hand (one would go on the ace of diamonds), but he rejected this plan since it would require a 4-4 diamond split, which is against the odds, and there

were't enough entries to the table to set up and cash the fifth diamond. Instead, he settled for a line that

required no more than a 4-3 heart break and 5-3 diamond split.

After winning the ace of clubs, declarer cashed the

ace of diamonds, discarding a club, and ruffed a diamond in his hand. He entered dummy with the king of hearts and ruffed a diamond with

Timing is simply the art of taking, or losing, tricks in the proper order in an effort to increase the chances of landing a contract. South's timing of this tenuous slam was letter perfect.

After South had made a forcing jump in spades in response to his opening no trump bid, North valued his hand as a maximum in support of spades. He cue-bid his lowest-ranking ace to show he was at the top of his range with good trump support. When South cooperated by cue-bidding his ace of hearts, North made a further effort by jumping beyond game, and South accepted by going on to six spades.

West led the jack of clubs and declarer was reasonably pleased with dummy. He considered briefly trying to set up a long diamond to take care of the second club

the seven of trumps. Next came the ace and queen of hearts, and a club was stuffed from the table. When this

passed through without incident, declarer could claim his contract.

He ruffed a heart with the

jack of trumps and conceded a club. West shifted to a trump, but it was too late. Declarer won the ten of trumps in his hand and ruffed his last club with the king of spades. With only

two cards remaining, declarer was down to A-Q of trumps, and the slam was assured. In all, declarer scored seven trump tricks with the aid of two ruffs in dummy, in addition to three heart tricks and the two minor suit aces.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BAWLY
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

IMCAG
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

GEDDUR
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

NOGIBB
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Print answer here: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: HABIT GAWKY TINKLE HITHER
Answer: What she said after a date with a titled Englishman—WHAT A "KNIGHT"!

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Rhetorician
7. On the summit
11. Territory in India
12. Narcotic
13. Long-haired cats
14. Above-board
15. Alleged force
16. Constellation
18. Biblical name
19. Military organization
20. Pertaining to a minister

DOWN

2. Inflexibility
3. Footless
4. Wild goat
5. By mouth
6. Cut down; variant
7. Star
8. Subjects
9. Louise and Thais
10. Punitive
11. Forbid
12. Synthetic fabric
13. Kitchen utensil
14. Nut pine
15. Pious
16. Affected display
17. Nigerian people
18. High in the scale
19. Cow genus



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6: 8:30 Reportage

Channel 6: 7:30 News in Hebrew

Channel 3: 7:30 Sports programme

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show

7:30 News

7:45 News reports

8:00 Sign off

12:00 Pop session

12:30 News summary

12:45 Pop session

1:00 News

1:10 Radio magazine

1:30 Omar Ibn Al Khattab

1:50 Concert hour

EMERGENCIES

Doctors: Need (44433)

Pharmacies: Amman: Samar (36194)

Pharmacies: Amman: Jaafar (72789)

Pharmacies: Amman: Salom (36730)

Pharmacies: Amman: Omar (47371)

Pharmacies: Amman: Ibrahim (42139)

Pharmacies: Amman: Taxis: Amman: (44433)

Pharmacies: Amman: Taxis: Amman: (44433)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:

7:00 Abu Dhabi

7:20 Kuwait

7:50 Cairo (EA)

8:20 Doha (AZ)

8:30 Jeddah

8:40 Beirut

8:50 Rome (AZ)

9:00 Athens

10:10 Doha-Charter

11:30 Baghdad (IA)

11:45 Bucharest (Taron)

12:30 Athens (GA)

12:45 Bucharest (Taron)

13:00 Cairo

13:20 Jeddah (SD)

14:15 Doha, Muscat (GA)

14:30 Larnaca (CY)

15:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai

15:30 Kuwait

16:00 Baghdad (IA)

16:30 Doha-Charter

17:00 Beirut (MEA)

17:30 Frankfurt, Munich, Doha (Lufthansa)

18:00 London (BA)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)

Civil defence rescue

Fire headquarters

First aid, fire, police

Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)

Municipal water services (emergency)

Police headquarters

Night, moving patrol rescue police, (English)

Airport information (AIA)

American Centre (USA)

British Council

French Cultural Centre

Goethe Institute

Soviet Cultural Centre

Amman Municipal Library

Ist free elections in 41 years today

Spanish paper says largest vote will go to Socialists

MADRID, June 14 (R). — The Spanish Roman Catholic daily Ya dropped a bombshell today with a poll predicting that the Socialists would win the largest share of the votes in tomorrow's general elections.

The poll, carried out by the Spanish section of Gallup International, raised the possibility of Marxists sitting in the government for the first time since Gen. Franco won the 1936-39 civil war.

About 23 million Spaniards are eligible to vote in the country's first free elections in 41 years for a two-house parliament that will rewrite the constitution.

The Socialists, banned until a few months ago, would win 29.9 per cent of the votes or 3.3 per cent more than the centre-right coalition of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, the Ya poll predicted.

But officials of the Democratic Centre Union (UCD) of Senor Suarez said they were unperturbed because their own polls showed they would win 35 per cent of the votes or 10 per cent more than the Socialists, their strongest rival.

They said the Ya poll, which had 11.3 per cent of "don't know" and "won't say", would benefit the UCD because it would scare and persuade undecided conservatives to vote for the prime minister's party.

Previous opinion polls had given the UCD an edge over the Socialists and a wide margin over the rightwing Popular Alliance which wants to slow down the dismantling of Gen. Franco's dictatorial system.

The Ya poll gave the Communist Party 5.8 per cent of the vote, the Popular Alliance 5.7 per cent, the splinter Socialist Unity group 4.8 per cent and the Christian Democrats 3.9 per cent. The rest was split among regional groups.

The sunny streets of Madrid were littered with pamphlets and walls were covered with posters after a three-week election campaign marked by a wave of bombings.

Troops, placed under partial alert, guarded power stations and strategic points to forestall extremist attempts to sabotage the elections.

The Congress, or lower house, will have 350 members and

the Senate, or upper house, 248-41 of whom will be appointed by King Juan Carlos.

Prime Minister Suarez' proposal to elect a two-house parliament that would replace the largely appointed legislative body left by Gen. Franco was overwhelmingly approved in a national referendum last December.

But the handsome, 44-year-old premier brought in by the king only 11 months ago, now faced the prospect of having to bring Marxists into the government.

One-and-a-half million Basques are expected to vote tomorrow in the general elections that could give them their first taste of home rule for more than 40 years.

A wave of guerrilla bomb attacks and severe flooding in two of the four Basque provinces -- Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa -- failed to deter the electoral enthusiasm which has swept the San Sebastian, northeastern, region of Spain.

The main regional parties and trade unions appealed for the population to ignore calls for a general strike today, on grounds that it could jeopardise tomorrow's polling.

The Basque separatist organisation ETA which has been waging a guerrilla war against the central government for over a decade has helped to defuse tension by advising its supporters to vote. A more militant faction believes the establishment of the Marxist independent Basque state sought by ETA could only be achieved through violence. It is suspected of being behind the recent bombings.

The militant faction claimed responsibility for a hand grenade attack last weekend against a police car park in the Navarre capital of Pamplona. Nobody was hurt and only one of the two grenades thrown exploded.

But in the town of Baracaldo, close to Bilbao, a 21-year-old student was killed when a bomb planted inside a policeman's car blew up.

Guerrillas have carried out several other attacks in the region, mainly against television transmitters and monuments to soldiers of Gen. Franco killed in the Spanish civil war.

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"We don't want to be in the position where, once a country is not friendly to us and completely within the influence of the Soviet Union, they should always be in that stance," he said.

Mr. Carter also praised his United Nations Ambassador, Mr. Andrew Young, and said his handling of U.S. relations with Third World countries was "very good".

After the news conference, Mr. Carter told reporters he expected he would insist on removal of Cuban troops from Angola before full relations with Havana could be restored.

He came to the defence of Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, a computer specialist who tried to emigrate to Israel in 1974 and was arrested last March after a Soviet newspaper accused him of working for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Mr. Carter said flatly that Mr. Shcharansky never had a relationship, subversive or otherwise, with the CIA.

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Cairo court acquits 43 of riot charges

CAIRO, June 14 (R). — A Supreme State Security Court today acquitted 43 people charged with taking part in last January's bloody food riots in Egypt that left about 80 people dead.

The court in Helwan, some 30 kms. to the south of Cairo, sentenced one worker to six months' jail, although the prosecution had demanded hard labour for life for all the accused.

It was in Helwan, a big industrial centre, that demonstrations in protest against price increases of several commodities were reported to have started on Jan. 18.

The accused were among more than 1,000 people being tried before several courts in Cairo and other cities.

The 44 at Helwan were charged with demonstrating, inflicting damage to public property and inciting a change in government.

According to Supreme State Security Court regulations, the verdict has to be approved or rejected by President Anwar Sadat in his capacity as military governor. If it is rejected, the accused will have to stand trial before another court.

Soweto's black killers trained in Angola, says South African minister

CAPE TOWN, June 14 (AFP). — The three blacks who gunned down two whites yesterday and wounded another in central Johannesburg were trained in Angola and had entered South Africa from Mozambique, Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger told parliament here today.

Mr. Kruger said the two arrested were from the Johannesburg African township of Soweto and Mamelodi township outside Pretoria.

He said they had gone for training to Luanda, Angola, and had returned to South Africa via Mozambique.

Mr. Kruger said: "Follow up investigations showed more offensive material, and a large number of pamphlets dealing with the period June 16-18 were seized".

June 16 is the first anniversary of last year's large scale violence in Soweto.

He did not specify whether more weapons had been found or where the pamphlets were seized.

Police today said the attack was the first by blacks in 60 years to "show a minimum of organisation".

Weapons found after the shooting were said to be of "communist" origin and of a type discovered in large quantities last January in Soweto.

The port authority had objected to the landings on the grounds that the aircraft exceeded permissible noise levels.

The judge's decision to allow Concorde to land led to protests by local residents, who blocked airport access roads with their cars.

The U.S. Transportation Department had ruled that British Airways and Air France could fly into Kennedy and Dulles for a trial period while the environmental impact of the plane was checked.

Flights into Dulles, which is controlled by the federal government, began just over a year ago but the port authority had blocked the flights into Kennedy.

The Appeals Court said in its unanimous decision that the port authority's ruling of March 11 banning Concorde from landing in New York was reasonable and ordered it reinstated.

It also directed Judge Pollack's Federal District Court to justify its decision to allow the Concorde to land at Kennedy.

They argued that the judge was wrong in ruling that the authority for the landings was vested in the U.S. Transportation Department, which had said the Concorde could land at Kennedy Airport and Dulles, outside Washington, for a trial period.

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Janata leads in early poll results

NEW DELHI, June 14 (R). — India's ruling Janata Party took an early lead in most states as first results for assembly elections in 10 states were announced here this evening.

Samachar news agency reported that the Janata Party had won 18 of the 24 seats declared in the mountainous northwestern state of Himachal Pradesh and the first 12 seats declared in Rajasthan.

It had also won seven of the first eight seats declared in Orissa, the northeastern state of the first six in Haryana state near Delhi.

The party, led by Prime Minister Morarji Desai, now in London for the Commonwealth prime ministers conference, came to power in national elections in March, ending 30 years of Congress Party rule.

All India Radio reported the Janata Party had won 15 of the 18 seats in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh where official results have been declared. The radio also said the ruling party had won nine seats in the Congress Party's three on the Delhi Metropolitan Council.

Mr. Desai called the elections after his party had been in power for less than two months at the centre by dissolving

the assemblies of nine Congress-ruled states in northern and central India.

Elections were also held in Tamil Nadu in south India, where president's rule had been in force for more than a year.

Samachar reported that of the 57 results declared in all the states by the evening, the Janata Party had won 47, the Congress Party six and Independents four.

The state election results will have a major influence on the strength of the Electoral College which is to meet in August to choose India's new president.

The Congress Party at present holds a clear majority of votes in this college which is made up of the two central houses of parliament plus members of the state assemblies.

The Janata Party will need to win some two-thirds of the 2,300 seats at stake in the present elections to offset this advantage.

Reports in the Nairobi newspaper Nation that Mr. Scanlon had already been killed and his body burned were denied by the Ugandan authorities yesterday.

Ugandan Vice President Mustafa Adrisi said Mr. Scanlon would be tried by court martial and "if found guilty, will be shot and there will be no case about it."

They said that another British-born businessman arrested in Uganda for spying, was killed three days ago in a Kampala jail, according to reports here quoting well-informed sources in the Ugandan capital.

The sources said that Mr. Scanlon, who took Ugandan nationality two years ago, died in Nakasero Prison on Friday night or early Saturday, within 48 hours of his arrest.

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3,000 Soweto students boycott schools

JOHANNESBURG, June 14 (R). — More than 3,000 students were reported to be boycotting classes today in the troubled black township of Soweto as the June 16 anniversary of last year's bloody riots drew closer.

But the township of more than one million people was said to be peaceful and free of violence yesterday.

"There has been no trouble and police are patrolling the township," said a police spokesman.

Black reporters living in the township -- white reporters have been refused permits by the South African authorities to go there this week -- said 800 pupils had refused to attend classes at Sekano Ntsoane High School, 900 at Orlando West High School, 800 at Orlando High School and 700 at Meadowlands High.

The Orlando pupils carried placards saying: "No schooling between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. We are going to sing freedom songs. We want no violence."

The regular South African school day begins at 8 a.m. and ends at 1 p.m.

The World, Johannesburg's newspaper for blacks, today reported that police used tear gas yesterday to disperse a large group of students who had gathered at a Meadowlands church to demonstrate their sympathy with 20 black students detained by police over the weekend in connection with the June 16 anniversary.

Other reports said three delivery vans were looted by students and a bus was stoned.

The South African authorities are geared for trouble in the teeming township as it prepares to mark the anniversary of the beginning of rioting last year which spread to other black and mixed-race townships throughout South Africa. More than 500 blacks were killed.

Police said pamphlets supporting a call by the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) to observe June 16

as a day of mourning were distributed in the Johannesburg Indian township of Lenasia today.

A spokesman said the leaflets, compiled by "Students of Lenasia" expressed support for the aims of Soweto schoolchildren and contained slogans such as "Unity is strength".

Security police yesterday raided the offices of the Students Representative Council of the University of Cape Town, a white institution, and confiscated pamphlets, magazines and articles.

Ten thousand copies of the pamphlets, entitled "Solidarity", had already been distributed in Cape Town marking the anniversary of the riots and calling for change in racially-segregated South Africa.

South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said in parliament in Cape Town today that the white and black people of South Africa more than ever before needed to solve their problems.

Some of the demonstrators, who were said to include Eritreans, carried portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

In their written statement, they described the Ethiopian leadership as a "Nazi-type military junta" and called on communist countries, together with all defenders of human rights, to condemn what was happening in their country.

A spokesman for the demonstrators said they were demanding that the woman student -- whom they declined to name for fear of reprisals against her -- should be allowed

outside a faculty building on Moscow's Mikhukho-Maklaia Street.

They carried makeshift banners with slogans including "Stop the massacres in Ethiopia and Eritrea" and "Solidarity to save the girl".

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40 Moscow students demonstrate against "massacres" in Ethiopia

MOSCOW, June 14 (R). — About 40 Ethiopian students demonstrated outside Moscow's Lomonosov University yesterday against alleged massacres by the Soviet-backed Ethiopian leadership of Lt-Col. Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

The students said they were supporters of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP), an underground Marxist group which has been the target of a vigorous government campaign in Ethiopia.

They alleged that, after attempting to eradicate revolutionaryaries within the country, Ethiopia's military leaders now planned a "mass massacre" of their opponents among students studying abroad.

They said the Soviet authorities had been asked by Addis Ababa to hand over the most militant members of their group, and on Sunday a 20-year-old woman student was told to return home after being given a visa and air ticket. Instead she had gone into hiding.

"It is certain that death awaits the revolutionary girl at home," the students said in a handwritten statement handed to reporters.

Soviet plainclothes police watched, but did not intervene, as the students stood chanting songs for about half-an-hour

outside a faculty building on Moscow's Mikhukho-Maklaia Street.

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Indira Gandhi could face trial

LONDON, June 14 (AFP). — Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi may yet face criminal prosecution for excesses during the state of emergency she set up in India, the present Premier, Mr. Morarji Desai, said here yesterday.

Mr. Desai, who took over from Mrs. Gandhi after she was defeated in the March elections, said in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) that such prosecution cannot be ruled out.

"If serious criminal offences are shown to have been committed then it becomes the duty of government to bring in prosecutions so that such things are not repeated in the future," Mr. Desai said.

Nobody, not even Mrs. Gandhi, will benefit from any immunity from such prosecutions, he said. But he rejected the idea of any spirit of revenge against the former leaders. "We do not want to work as they worked, by any flight of the imagination," Mr. Desai said.

He said he wanted to re-establish friendly relations with 14 countries that did not have formal ties with the United States.

"We don't want to be in the position where, once a country is not friendly to us and completely within the influence of the Soviet Union, they should always be in that stance," he said.

Mr. Carter also praised his United Nations Ambassador, Mr. Andrew Young, and said his handling of U.S. relations with Third World countries was "very good".

After the news conference, Mr. Carter told reporters he expected he would insist on removal of Cuban troops from Angola before full relations with Havana could be restored.

He came to the defence of Soviet Jewish